





## France Postpones Decision On Joining Oil-Sharing Plan

using the much more prestigious Polish United Workers (Communist) party headquarters building in downtown Warsaw.

It was learned that the Communist parties of Albania, the Netherlands and Iceland are boycotting the meeting.

Diplomats believe that the meeting here will seek to decide where and when the all-European conference will be held, and what it will do.

Before leaving for a visit to the United States two weeks ago, the Polish party leader, Edward Giersek, said that active preparations

ing that Mr. Mihajlov had been rearrested after having been released after his living for the last three years from political articles published in the West.

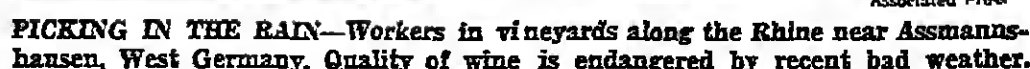
They said it added weight to the theory that Yugoslavia was under the control of the Soviet Union that it had not singled out the pro-Russian group for prosecution.

Mr. Mihajlov, who was born in the Soviet Union and is of Russian parentage, would face a maximum 12-year sentence if he were tried on charges of hostile propaganda and conspiring with foreigners to overthrow President Tito's regime. The preliminary investigation was completed and initiated by the end of the month.

matiers. One is the continuing Soviet desire to have the Chinese Communist party formally damaged as heretic by most of the other Communist parties in the world. The other is the continuing fear that the Warsaw Pact threat of Soviet intervention by force in the affairs of other Communist nations.

Suspicious of Soviet intentions were heightened in Yugoslavia recently by the disclosure that a group of dissident "Stalinist" Yugoslavs, allegedly working for Moscow, had been plotting to undermine the Yugoslav party. In Romania, another Marxist among European Communist states, rumors have been circulated by Romanian officials to the effect that the Russians were considering forcing a corridor through Romania from the Soviet Union to Bulgaria. The latter is politically so close to the Soviet Union that there have been Bulgarian proposals for making Bulgaria part of the Soviet Union.

Yugoslavia and Romania also oppose Soviet hopes for drumming China out of the socialist commonwealth. The presence of both Yugoslav and Romanian delegations at today's meeting strongly implies that the China question has been sidelined.



## By Christopher S. Wren

their feelings of professional solidarity."

In another development on the emigration issue, a young biochemist challenged the national security argument used to block scientists from emigrating by announcing that he had sent an "undetailed information" about his research to the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel.

Alexander Goldfarb, the biochemist, said that if he really had knowledge of defense secrets he should be prosecuted under the Soviet criminal code for espionage, a crime which also carries a death sentence. He said, "Mr. Goldfarb, 'if I am not prosecuted for this, the 'security' pretext is invalidated," and he should be allowed to emigrate.

In his statement, Mr. Goldfarb said that he had challenged the government's secrecy policies to prove the value of his work in "defense" secrets and to draw attention to the similar situation of other Jewish scientists who have been prevented from leaving.

The two acts of defiance came as some Jewish activists here professed concern that Soviet authorities were becoming "expert" new pressure following the "expulsion" deadline on the emigration compromise which was being worked out between Moscow and Washington.

Some Western diplomatic sources here reported that Jewish emigration was continuing to run about 2,000 a month, or about

(Continued from Page 1)

"governor held" and "prison wrecked."

The rioters told reporters that they had food and would hold out as long as they received assurances through the intermediary organizations that their men in the Maze were unhurt.

A Catholic priest and a Protestant minister negotiated tonight with the estimated 100 rebel prisoners for the release of the governor and his three aides.

A high prison source said the prisoners apparently seized their hostages when a delegation went to see the governor on a pretext and managed to overpower their guards and kidnap the governor and the others.

Meanwhile, officials at the Maze were counting the cost after a night of rioting and arson. Nearly all the 130 Nissen-type huts had the roofs and walls destroyed, as well as the hospital, a new \$120,000 kitchen and visiting rooms.

The trouble began when IRA prisoners attacked four guards. Attempts to remove the attackers were resisted by other prisoners

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 18 (AP). —As a consequence of its new large oil strike, Mexico will ask to sit in on all meetings of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, two government officials said yesterday.

They also said that Mexico would not allow its oil to be used

production by year's end, with 40 more planned for year.

Mexico's current daily production from all fields is 633,000 barrels. The new field is expected to be producing an additional 600 barrels a day by the next year, he said.

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Cannon told reporters, "I  
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By December  
He said he believes th  
Senate hearings, which c  
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would be able to vote "b  
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of December."

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tween Pan Am and TWA. Earlier this year, they mutually suspended service at several points in Africa, and now Pan Am has suspended service between Detroit and London.

For travelers, the agreement is likely to reduce the number of flights available each day to many cities around the world. Because of the recent slump in travel on many of the routes, however, airline officials said there was not likely to be a shortage of seats despite the cutback in flights.

MADRID, Oct. 18 (UPI).—Spanish C-10 fighter planes were shot down and one pilot died in a crash in Morocco, the Spanish Air Ministry said yesterday. The other pilot was missing.

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### Insurance Claims

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP).—The U.S. Court of Appeals said yesterday that a group of U.S. and British insurance underwriters must pay Pan Am \$24 million for a Boeing 747 jumbo jet destroyed by Arab guerrillas in the Mideast in 1970.

The insurance litigation centered on legal interpretations of the language of the policies. The 24 insurers, led by Aetna Casualty and Surety Co., had tried to evade payment of the claim on the ground that their contracts with Pan Am excluded payment on claims of loss due to war. They contended war included hostile

Judge Paul Hays, in a 74-page opinion, noted that the policies did exclude claims due to loss through war, but ruled that the Arab hijackers were part of a radical political group and did not represent any nation.

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to break up the united front of the oil-producing nations and would export oil at the current OPEC price.

**Horacio Flores de la Pena, Minister of National Property, and Antonio Donali, Interior Minister,**

**Rockefelle  
Plea Denie**

(Continued from Page 1)

at a substantial profit. It was reported, was Laurence Rockefeller, not Despite his own question many of the Rockefells meigs and the Lasky Cannon told reporters, "I feeling is that he will ev be confirmed, but I m I'm not as certain as I fore we started hearings

By December

He said he believes th Senate hearings, which c clude testimony by Mr. C and others, could be fi several days, and there a good chance that the would be able to vote "b of November or the fi of December."

because it does not export enough. It started exporting last month, with 35,000 barrels a day going to Israel and the United States. Further export deals are pending with Cuba and the United States, Mr. Flores de la Pena said.

Foreign estimates have put the possible reserves as high as 20 billion barrels and indicated production could reach 10 million barrels a day if the field is fully developed. By comparison, Venezuela, one of the world's major oil exporters, has been producing about three million barrels a day. The oil was found in Tabasco

Mr. Goldberg, it was today, had asked Senate Leader Mike Mansfield, I last Thursday night to with Sen. Cannon for Mr. perry to testify on the c book... Sen. Cannon said "Personally I am very concerned about the c book... The FBI repeated he [the nominee] responsible."

Mr. Rockefeller has as while he did not finance t he heard about it, but n to take positive steps to He has apologized to Mi

and Chiapas states at a depth of 13,956 feet, Mr. Dorval Jaime said.

Exploratory drilling started five days ago and it was now producing an average of 5,100 barrels a day each of top-quality crude. Sixty wells are to be in production.

**Soviet Rocket Tests**

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (AP).—The Soviet Union will launch a series of rockets in the Pacific from next Sunday through Oct. 30 and will conduct combats in the area.

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## Laurance Rockefeller Sought on's Aid on Airline Merger

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (NYT).—Laurance Rockefeller said yesterday that he had sent a telegram to President Richard Nixon, urging the president to support the merger of Eastern Air Lines and the Rockefellers have an interest in the merger. Rockefeller said that he had sent the telegram to Nixon on Oct. 15, and that he had also sent a letter to the president on Oct. 16. Rockefeller said that he had sent the telegram to Nixon because he believed that the president would support the merger. Rockefeller said that he had sent the letter to the president because he believed that the president would support the merger. Rockefeller said that he had sent the telegram to Nixon because he believed that the president would support the merger. Rockefeller said that he had sent the letter to the president because he believed that the president would support the merger.

## La Mulls ing Nixon Trial Role

Informed from Page 1

ness, at least for "the future."

on has been subpoenaed to appear in court to testify in the trial of Mr. Nixon.

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BOSTON Busing—Motorcycle police escorting buses yesterday morning, taking black students to schools in South Boston. Noticeably absent were the usual lines of riot-suited policemen along the buses' route.

## National Guard Standing By In Boston; Paratroops Ready

BOSTON, Oct. 16 (AP).—Boston schools opened today with National Guard units standing by in armories. At the same time Mayor Kevin White warned that such troops "may well be an inept, incompetent, ill-equipped, undisciplined or under-trained state militia."

Hundreds of policemen patrolled a high school that was the scene of racial violence yesterday, the latest outbreak in more than four weeks of trouble over the issue of school busing to achieve desegregation.

"We cannot allow this city to become another Detroit, where it took dozens of civilian deaths at the hands of police and National Guardsmen (in 1967) to bring in the federal troops to restore order," Mr. White said.

Mr. White had asked for federal assistance in keeping order in the city, but the White House turned down that request, saying federal troops would be used only as a last resort if local and state authorities were unable to maintain order.

The adjutant general of the Massachusetts National Guard, Maj. Gen. Vahan Vartanian, said his troops would remain in the city as long as they were needed. He said the men were well-trained and well-equipped.

"I take my orders from the governor. He is the commander in chief," Gen. Vartanian said.

Gov. Francis Sargent ordered the Guard mobilized yesterday following a disturbance at Hyde Park High School in which eight white students were hospitalized, one with a severe stab wound.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon said paratroopers at Fort Bragg, N.C., have been placed on increased alert in case they might be needed in Boston.

A Defense Department spokesman said the move was "purely precautionary" and added that the paratroopers would be used in Boston only as a "last resort."

Mayor White's warning came shortly after the opening of Boston schools today. No major incidents were reported, and rain fell throughout the day.

Attendance at Hyde Park High School was off sharply. About 350 policemen patrolled outside the school and in its corridors. A youth was arrested on charges of assaulting a police officer.

School officials said 353 students—103 whites and 250 blacks and other minorities—attended classes at Hyde Park. Enrollment at the school is 2,051. Yesterday's attendance was 1,102.

The Guard men were billeted at armories in Boston, Quincy and Braintree.

Infantrymen were chosen for their "superior rating in civil disturbance training," a spokesman said.

Other troops came from the military police companies.

They were issued steel helmets with face shields, flak jackets, gas masks, handcuffs and 36-inch riot sticks.

The spokesman said the men would be issued firearms only at the decision of the Guard commander, Brig. Gen. Nicholas Delorto.

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## Ford Calls for Warlike Zeal in Fight Against Inflation, Waste

By Jules Witcover

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 16 (WP).—President Ford invoked the rhetoric and weapons of World War II's home-front mobilization last night to rally Americans to his anti-inflation, anti-waste fight. At the same time, he opened fire on Congress for halting at some of his recommendations.

Reporting that "a great citizens' mobilization has begun," the President called for the planting of home vegetable gardens and the sale of anti-inflation government bonds and promised WIN (for "Winning Inflation Now") flags to businesses that hold down costs and prices.

Mr. Ford, in a speech he considered important enough to request live network television coverage for the first time, told the Future Farmers of America that the American people already "have responded magnificently" to his economic message to Congress last week calling for sacrifice.

But he was not laudatory of Congress' early reaction. Noting criticism that "instead of asking Congress and the nation to bite the bullet, I offered only a marshmallow," the President in turn criticized Congress for delaying action on his proposals.

On the other hand, Mr. Ford's statement that he planned to expedite his program through amendments to the Clean Air Act of 1970 is being taken seriously and has caused dismay in the Environmental Protection Agency and congressional committees, even though the President did not specify what amendments he would seek.

The President set an overall goal of eliminating by 1980 the roughly 140 oil-fired power plants that provide about 20 per cent of "the nation's base-loaded electrical capacity"—that is, the capacity of plants operating around the clock.

Called Unrealistic

The expert view is that this goal is unrealistic. As for conversion to nuclear power, the President's proposal comes at a time when 10 utilities, beset by financial difficulties, have postponed construction of 15 nuclear plants that had been scheduled to begin operating in 1980, and when critical questions are being raised about the safety of nuclear plants because of breakdowns and defects.

As for converting to coal, officials point out that about half the 140 oil-fired plants originally burned coal and could be recon-verted, although some would have to be fitted with new boilers. The other half, designed to burn oil, would have to have boilers replaced, an expensive and time-consuming operation.

A more important deterrent is the shortage of coal. Mr. Ford said that within 90 days the Federal Energy Administration must produce a schedule for phasing out enough oil-fired plants to save a million barrels of oil a day. Presumably he meant by 1980.

In an interview last week, an Environmental Protection Agency official noted that the annual saving the President seeks from conversion is the equivalent of

## Urges Home Vegetable Gardens, WIN Flags

will be some setbacks in the inflation fight," and "We will not be out of the economic trenches by Christmas." But he predicted eventual success.

Ford in South Dakota

SIOUX FALLS, S.D., Oct. 16 (AP).—Continuing his campaign-

ing for embattled Republican candidates in the next month's elections, President Ford flew here today to support Sen. Thunberg, a former Vietnam prisoner of war who is trying to unseat Sen. George McGovern, the 1972 Democratic presidential candidate.

Mr. Ford told a rally that sweeping Democratic victories in the congressional elections would produce a "legislative dictatorship." He declared that Republican candidates were needed in Congress as "inflation-fighters" who would help curb big government and deficit spending.

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## On Presidential Powers to Counter Spying

## Supreme Court Declines Wiretapping Case

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UPI).—The Supreme Court declined yesterday to consider the question of whether the president can legally order wiretaps when he finds them necessary to intercept and counter foreign espionage.

Three of the eight justices who participated in the decision voted to hear the case and resolve an 11-year-old controversy that hinges on the president's absolute right to intercept private conversations when intelligence is involved. It was one fewer than the number needed to put the case on the court's agenda.

Two years ago, the court ruled unanimously that the Justice Department could not conduct surveillance without obtaining a court order when domestic security was involved, but the justices refrained from extending this doctrine to foreign intelligence cases.

The case that the court refused, in a routine three-sentence memorandum, involved Igor Ivanov, who was convicted in 1964 of conspiracy to commit espionage in passing to the Soviet government information on the U.S. Strategic Air Command.

The Tally

Voting to review the case were Justices William Douglas, William Brennan Jr. and Potter Stewart. Justice Thurgood Marshall did not participate in the decision, presumably on the grounds that he served as solicitor general for two years while the Ivanov case was pending.

Opposed to accepting the case were Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices Byron White, Harry Blackmun, Lewis Powell Jr. and William Rehnquist.

Although the court's refusal to consider the question did not establish any national legal precedent, it left standing a lower court decision upholding the government in the Ivanov case and several similar ones that have not reached the high court.

Ivanov's conviction first came to the Supreme Court on appeal in 1968, and the justices sent it back to determine whether there had been illegal wiretapping. The defendant, a chauffeur for the Soviet trading agency, Amtorg, when arrested, was allowed to return to the Soviet Union after his conviction upon assurance that he would be returned if his conviction was affirmed on appeal.

Yesterday's ruling left standing a decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

which held that foreign intelligence evidence obtained through wiretaps placed without a court order was admissible in court as long as the search had been "reasonable."

The ruling was made on the court's first decision day of the 1974-75 term, when the justices announced their action on more than 1,000 cases and motions. They accepted 25 cases for hearing and decision, resolving some of the others without further consideration and rejecting the great majority.

The justices agreed to consider the constitutionality of a 1972 Pennsylvania law that authorizes state aid for private and parochial schools for textbooks, auxiliary services such as counseling and testing and instructional materials. The statute has been upheld by a three-judge U.S. District Court.

Also accepted for decision was a ruling that Social Security provisions for survivors' benefits are unconstitutional because they deny a widow with a child payments that would go to a widow under identical circumstances.

This case will give the high court another opportunity to consider whether classifications based on sex are "inherently suspect," like those based on race, and thus can be justified only by the state or federal government upon a much stronger showing of necessity.



POLLUTION FIGHTER—One of seven battery-powered city buses that went into service yesterday in Muenchengladbach, West Germany. The buses, in service on 20-kilometer runs, can go 80 kilometers before needing a battery recharge.

## U.S. Farmers Kill Calves in Price Protest

CURTIS, Wis., Oct. 16 (AP).

—Protesting low cattle prices, Wisconsin farmers yesterday shot or slit the throats of 658 calves and buried the carcasses in trenches.

"I'm tired of rhetoric," said Steve Pavlich, president of the Wisconsin unit of the National Farmers Organization. "There is a problem out here in rural

America and something has to be done about it."

"None of us like it," a farmer said. "But if they don't change soon they might as well shoot the American farmer and throw him in the pit."

The farmer and Mr. Pavlich spoke here at a demonstration where 638 calves were killed by NFO members. Another 22 were slaughtered by members of the

Buena Vista Beef Growers Association near Wisconsin Rapids, about 80 miles southeast of here.

The farmers said the price of feed grain and other costs have jumped while real prices have plummeted.

Farmers were getting \$90 to \$125 a head for real calves eight months ago, but are now receiving \$17, according to a marketing dairy representative for the NFO.

## U.S. Navy Chief to Increase Fleet's Firepower, Flexibility

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UPI).—A major increase in the offensive firepower and flexibility of the U.S. Navy's surface ships is the primary goal of the new chief of naval operations, Adm. James Holloway.

To get that extra striking power, the admiral said, he plans to speed development of the Navy's new Harpoon missile and expand both the number of ships that will carry it and the number of firing batteries on each vessel.

Harpoon is designed to hit enemy vessels as far as 80 miles away, beyond the range of Navy guns. Wide deployment of this missile, Adm. Holloway said, would also bring with it much of the flexibility that the fleet needs.

It would allow some vessels, now equipped primarily to protect aircraft carriers from enemy air attack, to operate more independently of the carriers and contribute more to offensive rather than purely defensive operations.

With the cost of shipbuilding soaring, and the size of the U.S. fleet reduced from almost 900 vessels five years ago to just over 500 today, Adm. Holloway said the Navy must get more out of each ship. The service, he said, "simply can't afford to build new ships only to protect carriers" from air or sea attack.

The Navy has been criticized by many observers in recent years for putting too much emphasis on very expensive vessels, such as nuclear-powered frigates laden mostly with anti-aircraft missiles meant primarily to defend the carriers from air attack.

Adm. Holloway in effect said that he would move away from that concept. He said that the carrier-based F-14 fighter has "three times the capability of the current F-4 fighter to protect the carrier task force from air attack. And, he pointed out, the era of long-range missiles—already in the hands of the Soviet Navy and Air Force—has made obsolete the idea of carriers operating with tight screens of escort ships.

Task forces now are dispersed over broad expanses of water, so that a nuclear missile exploding near one ship would not destroy many others.

"We really want to drop the term 'escort,'" Adm. Holloway said. "Carriers don't need a ring of ships around them anymore. The threat is so much faster now. The attack range of submarines launched (anti-ship) missiles is 25 miles or more. In a conflict, the fleet disposition is dispersed over many miles of ocean, linked by radio communications, not visual."

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- d) new product opportunities.
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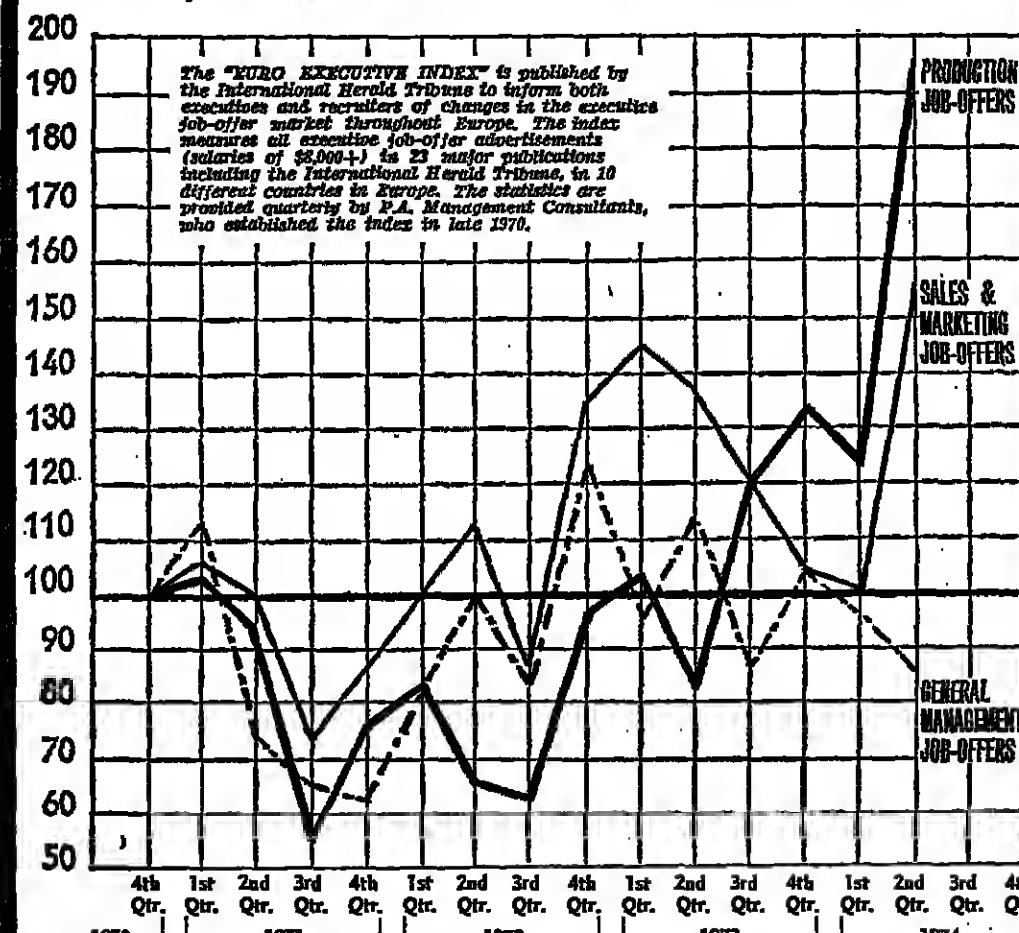
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## THE EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX: PART II

For the second quarter, both "PRODUCTION" and "SALES AND MARKETING" published job-offers reached an all-time high. "GENERAL MANAGEMENT" job-offers show a fall-off.



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## rikes Under Allende Called Foreign-Funded

by Jonathan Kandell  
CHICAGO (UPI).—The wide-  
ranging strikes that set the stage  
for the military coup that over-  
threw the late President Salvador  
Allende were partly financed by  
Chilean businessmen.

Businessmen, ranking mem-  
bers of SOFOFA, the most im-  
portant industrial association in  
Chile, said they had personally  
aided these funds—amount-

ing to \$300,000—to striking truck  
owners, shopkeepers and occupa-  
tional groups in the weeks pre-  
ceding the fall of the Allende gov-  
ernment on Sept. 11, 1973.

They said a company called  
Protera, based in Monterrey,  
Mexico, contributed \$100,000 to  
the anti-Allende campaign, and  
the Grupo Mendoza of Caracas,  
Venezuela, gave \$50,000.

The businessmen said that a  
Peruvian concern, which they  
declined to identify, gave close

to \$50,000 to help finance the  
Chilean strikes.

Last month, it was disclosed  
that the U.S. Central Intelligence  
Agency had secretly financed  
unions and trade groups for more  
than 18 months before President  
Allende was overthrown. More  
than half of the \$3 million author-  
ized for clandestine CIA activi-  
ties in Chile was used to provide  
benefits for anti-Allende strikers  
in 1972 and 1973, according to U.S.  
intelligence sources.

How the funds were channeled  
to Mr. Allende's opponents was  
not disclosed. The Chilean busi-  
ness sources did not link the  
money they received to the CIA.

"I would have no way of know-  
ing whether those funds were in-  
directly from the CIA or whether  
those companies were merely  
sympathetic to our cause as they  
claimed they were," said one  
businessman.

"We did not ask any questions,"  
he added. "We had a very tough  
time collecting funds, both here  
and abroad, because people were  
giving up hope that things could  
change in Chile."

The sources said that the  
money from the Mexican, Vene-  
zuelan and Peruvian companies  
started to arrive during the first  
half of 1973 in time to help fi-  
nance the anti-Allende strikes  
that began in July of that year.

Protera, the Mexico-based com-  
pany, was founded in 1945 as a  
small manufacturer of water-  
proofing material for roofing. It  
has grown rapidly, now owns at  
least eight Mexican companies  
and has eight affiliates abroad,  
including Asturias Chileña Pro-  
tección, with offices in Santiago.

Not Expropriated

According to business sources,  
Protera was not expropriated or  
seized by workers during the Al-  
lende years, when hundreds of  
foreign and Chilean companies  
came under government control.

The Grupo Mendoza, one of the  
largest Venezuelan business or-  
ganizations, is involved in machin-  
ery, import, cement and paper  
production and other activities.  
Chilean sources said they did not  
know of any affiliate here.

SOFOFA officials said the  
money was distributed to strikers  
weekly in July, August and Sep-  
tember of 1973. The dollars were  
converted on the black market at  
up to 500 per cent of the official  
exchange rate.

"We were giving the truckers  
about \$2,000 a week," said a busi-  
nessman.

Leon Vilaz, the president of  
the truck owners' association, has  
been traveling in Europe. He has  
asserted that the truckers depen-  
dent on their own financial re-  
sources during the strike. Other  
striking members of the truck  
owners' association could not be  
reached for comment.

The truck owners—about 40,000,  
controlling some 70,000 vehicles  
—were the staunchest opponents  
of the Allende government during  
its waning months. Their 50-day  
strike crippled this country's  
economy, which depends far more  
heavily on trucks than on the  
state-owned railways for the  
movement of goods.

"The truck owners' hostility was  
due to the Marxist coalition gov-  
ernment's efforts to create a  
parallel, state-owned trucking  
group.



Michel Jobert

## Sees a 'Good Heart'

### bert, in Memoirs, Is Critical Kissinger for Hot Temper

P.S., Oct. 16 (UPI).—  
Foreign Minister Michel  
Jobert in memoirs published to-  
morrow will describe the U.S. Secretary  
of State Henry Kissinger as stub-  
born and temperamental. He also  
described Mr. Kissinger as a  
"king person, probably a  
man, but a man of 'good  
acid-tongued' Mr. Jobert  
placed as foreign minister  
Valéry Giscard d'Estaing  
President in May.

Jobert, in his book, "Mé-  
moires d'un homme d'État," outlined U.S.-French  
ties from the "French  
hour" in drug trafficking  
a rejection of the late

President Georges Pompidou's  
plan for a "Big Four" settlement  
of the Middle East war.

To Mr. Jobert, Mr. Kissinger's  
plans for a "new Atlantic char-  
ter" and an oil-consumer organi-  
zation of European nations, the  
United States, Japan, and Cana-  
da to deal with the Arab oil  
producers were "purely political  
acts, brilliant affirmation of  
American supremacy in the West-  
ern world."

#### Scene in Brussels

Mr. Jobert described a scene  
in Brussels when Mr. Kissinger  
tried to convince him that France  
should join the oil-consuming  
nations group.

"Kissinger made terrible  
scenes," Mr. Jobert wrote. "He  
came to see me at our embassy.  
I pointed out to him that his  
words seemed to be excessive and  
that our conversation, on such  
a tone, risked coming rapidly to  
an end. Then we remained seated  
during a long silence."

Mr. Jobert said Mr. Pompidou  
did not want to send a delega-  
tion to the Washington con-  
ference which established the oil-  
consuming nations' group, but  
finally dispatched Mr. Jobert.

When Mr. Jobert refused to  
join the group, "there were  
dreadful scenes, furors, excessive  
words," he wrote. "I listened to  
all in perfect calm."

#### 'Publicity' Cited

When Mr. Jobert made head-  
lines over his defiance of Mr.  
Kissinger's "new Atlantic char-  
ter," he told the U.S. secretary,  
"I should thank you. I am noth-  
ing, but by your outburst, you  
make considerable publicity for  
me."

Mr. Jobert described Mr. Kis-  
singer as "mobile, certainly pas-  
sionate, certainly a calculating  
person, very organized, sometimes  
detached and probably a dreamer,  
a man, having without a doubt a  
good heart."

He described the warmth with  
which Mr. Kissinger greeted him  
once in Los Angeles. The U.S.  
secretary suggested rounding up  
local celebrities, including actor  
Denny Kaye, for a dinner for Mr.  
Jobert. Mr. Jobert quoted Mr.  
Kissinger as saying, "Your policy  
is about as anti-American as  
mine is anti-French."

#### Jet Is Sent

"I sent a Mystère jet to fetch  
him, usually at Bourges (central  
France) but sometimes in Frank-  
furt," Mr. Jobert wrote.

"Gen. [Vernon] Walters, then  
American Embassy military at-  
taché in Paris, housed him and  
arranged his meetings with Tho.  
One day, the general's maid saw  
Kissinger on television and said  
to Walters, 'Why, that's the man  
who stayed here two days ago.'"

Mr. Jobert wrote of his close  
friendship with the late U.S. am-  
bassador here, Arthur Waskow.  
But he did not mention that his  
own wife is an American.



MEETING THE AORTA—Brandon Dondeville, 7, views  
the human heart from inside a reproduction on show  
at the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago.

## Anesthetic Gases Held Danger To Operating-Room Workers

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (WP).  
—Men and women who work  
regularly in hospital operating  
rooms have abnormally high rates  
of disease and damaged children,  
apparently from breathing anes-  
thetic gases, a medical committee  
has reported.

A survey sponsored by the  
National Institute of Occupational  
Safety and Health showed these  
results Monday from a study of  
29,000 such doctors, nurses, anes-  
thetists and technicians:

- Cancer rates among women  
that are far higher than normal.
- More liver and kidney dis-  
ease among both men and women.
- More spontaneous abortions  
and birth defects among children  
of women who work in operating  
rooms.
- A 25-per-cent increase in  
birth defects among babies  
fathered by male anesthetists, ap-  
parently indicating sperm or gene  
damage.

#### Amounts Leaked

Dr. Ellis Cohen, chairman of  
the 1972 survey, reported on the  
results to the American Society  
of Anesthesiologists.

The study was brought about  
by reports from several countries  
of ill effects on operating-room  
workers, apparently from anes-  
thetics. Amounts of such gases  
that leak into the air range from  
10 parts per million in the cases  
of ether, halothane and cyclopro-  
pane, up through 100 to 1,000  
parts per million for the com-  
monly used nitrous oxide.

"But these people," said Dr.  
Cohen, "breathe these gases eight  
hours a day, five days a week,  
and often they stay in the body  
a long time, so their effects are  
cumulative."

Dr. Cohen's committee sent a  
questionnaire to nearly 50,000  
anesthesiologists, who give or  
supervise anesthesia, nurse-  
anesthetists, operating room  
nurses and technicians. For com-  
parison, questionnaires went to  
nearly 24,000 doctors and nurses  
who do not work in operating  
rooms.

The survey did not include  
surgeons, Dr. Cohen said, since  
they may operate only one, two  
or three days a week.

With answers from well over  
half the survey established to its  
statisticians' satisfaction that:

- Affected women had sponta-  
neous abortion rates from 13  
times to twice that of the un-  
exposed. For example, there were  
17.1 spontaneous abortions per 100  
pregnancies for anesthesiologists,  
compared with 8.9 per cent for  
pediatricians.
- The offspring of nurse-anes-  
thetists had birth defects nearly

twice as often as those of un-  
exposed women.

• Exposed women had from 1.3  
to twice as many cases of cancer  
as unexposed women. This includ-  
ed all types of cancer, with  
highest rates for leukemia and  
lymphoma. There was no similar  
increase in cancer for men. Liver  
disease was from 1.3 to 2.2 times  
as great in exposed men and  
women.

#### Statistical System

What has been established, Dr.  
Cohen said, is a strong statistical  
link rather than positive proof  
of cause and effect. But the link  
is backed, he said, by two new  
British studies with similar  
results as well as laboratory tests  
showing that the same gases can  
harm rats and their offspring.

Anesthetics work by depressing  
the central nervous system. All  
are chemicals with powerful po-  
tential effects on body cells and  
the delicate genes.

Tests by a Northwestern Uni-  
versity anesthesiologist showed  
that normal persons who breathe  
traces of the same anesthetic  
gases for four hours suffer a half-  
second lag in ability to do various  
tasks. Evidently the gases also  
affect mental acuity and dexter-  
ity, Dr. Cohen said, and this is  
to be checked by another study.

## Spain Would Bar Activity by Exiled Portuguese Right

MADRID, Oct. 16 (UPI).—The  
government said today that it  
would not tolerate any political  
activity by Portuguese rightists  
in exile in Spain.

The statement followed a report  
by Nuevo Diario, a newspaper,  
that a group calling itself the  
Portuguese Government of the  
Silent Majority in Exile has been  
formed in Madrid "to fight for  
the liberation of its country  
against international Communism  
... and the traitors of the  
Salazar regime."

"In relation to this news...  
the Spanish government, which  
has always scrupulously applied  
the principle of noninterference  
in the internal affairs of other  
countries, states that it will not  
allow in Spain any political ac-  
tivities directed against govern-  
ments of countries with which it  
maintains relations."

The national news agency,  
Cifra, and several newspapers  
questioned the existence of the  
exile government. They said that  
they had received the same com-  
munique as Nuevo Diario, but re-  
fused to publish it because it was  
not adequately signed.

## h Support ket Project

P.S., Oct. 16 (UPI).—The  
United States today to back  
one rocket project, an ex-  
perimental program  
to make Europe inde-  
pendent of the United States in  
space and navigation

It has been widely expected  
the project would be aban-  
doned as part of the govern-  
ment's program to trim high-  
priority projects from the  
budget, a project that  
at Valéry Giscard d'Es-  
taing as finance minister

various governments, is ex-  
pected to cost 3.5 billion francs  
(\$750 million) by 1980, with  
50 per cent of that cost to be paid  
by the U.S. and 35 per cent by Eu-  
ropean countries in the European  
Research Organization.

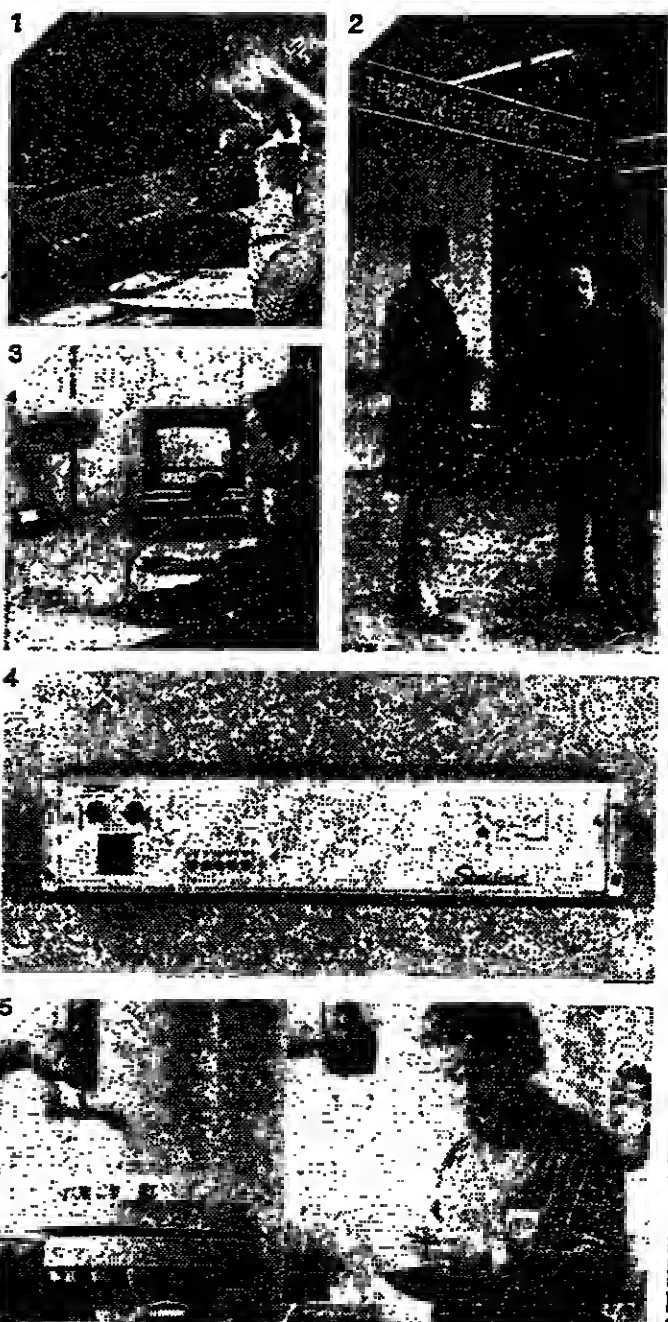
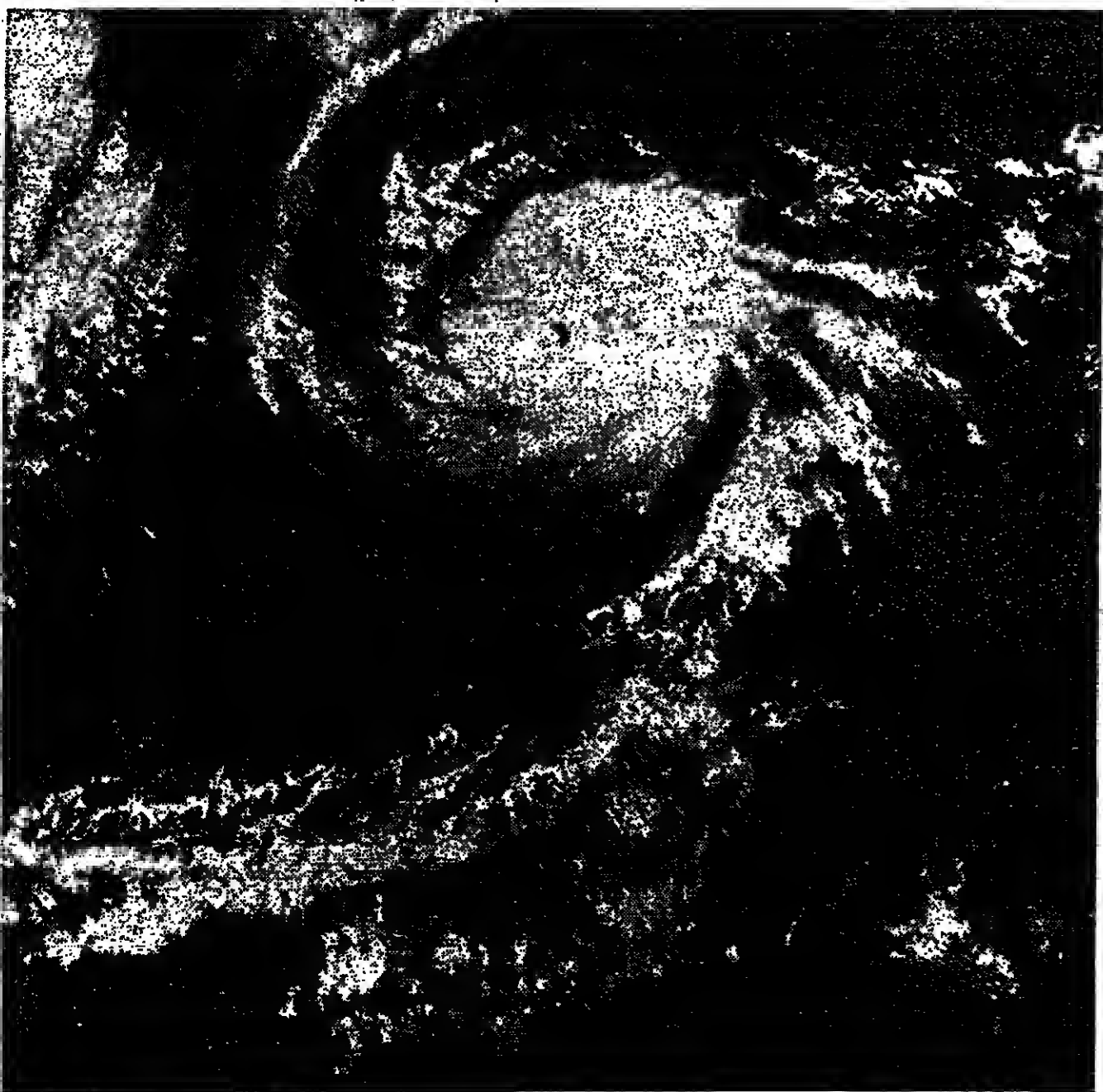
decision today means that  
countries—Belgium, Den-  
mark, Germany, France,  
the Netherlands, Sweden,  
Switzerland and Britain—  
ahead with the program to  
place 1,650-pound satel-  
lites by 1980.

## They know where you're going Bertha

Confronted by the unpredictable fury and  
erratic courses of hurricanes men, with the  
chauvinism of which they are so generally  
accused, naturally gave them women's  
names. The habit sticks though hurricanes  
are no longer so unpredictable.  
They zig-zag across the low latitudes as  
erratically as ever; the change is in the  
amount of data on the meteorological events

that drive them - and other, less spectacular,  
kinds of weather - which is now continuously  
collected and rapidly processed.  
By far the largest and most sophisticated  
centre for such processing is that at Kansas  
City, where data from weather ships,  
satellites and ground stations is collected  
automatically by a huge Philips message-  
switching installation, with five separate

processors, handling a total of 485 telegraph  
circuits. Every hour it interrogates thousands  
of measuring stations - that takes two  
minutes.  
This vast amount of data is processed, and  
the resulting detailed forecasts  
are distributed to several hundreds  
of thousands of destinations. That takes  
twenty minutes.



1 Call us in as consultants. It often pays for management  
to consult us on all matters relating to telephone equip-  
ment. We make sure that all the network facilities are  
utilized to maximum business advantage.

2 Visual Communication Display. Some animals probably  
see objects only when these move. The human eye retains  
something of this primitive selectivity which is, maybe, why  
moving text signs are such an effective way of communi-  
cating information. The Philips system is particularly simple  
to operate. The moving legend can be generated from  
punched tape or directly from a keyboard.

3 We realise how much we depend on public address  
systems only when we can't hear what is being said - which  
was once so common as to be an accepted joke. It is  
becoming rarer. It is not easy to provide immediately  
intelligible speech in buildings with appalling acoustics and  
in open spaces. This requires experience and first-class  
equipment. We provide both.

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It is our latest commodity to connect computer to terminal  
over the same lines you use to call your office.

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the range of inter-office and implant pagers with the CTT  
city paging system. The pocket pager will alert individuals,  
or groups with identical call numbers, by one tone only or  
by a tone followed by a spoken message. The system can  
be used in conjunction with mobile radio-networks.

If you would like to know more about us, mail the coupon,  
or write to Philips' Industries,  
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Eindhoven, Holland.

12-4

PHILIPS

working on communications





## Mr. Ford and the Pardon

When President Ford appears voluntarily before a House Judiciary subcommittee today to explain why he prematurely granted Richard Nixon an unconditional pardon, his questions should not allow the commendable presidential gesture to overshadow the need for specific answers.

Regardless of Mr. Ford's motives and intent, the pardon before rather than after full disclosure of Mr. Nixon's abuse of presidential power has the effect of impeding the search for the truth about a dark and dangerous episode in American history.

The issue of the pardon cannot be laid to rest by a reiteration of Mr. Ford's earlier emphatic denial of any agreement on the matter between himself and Mr. Nixon. A persuasive review of the decisions that led up to the pardon would have to include—as the resolution of inquiry introduced by Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., properly emphasizes—the complete history of any prior discussions of a pardon not only between Mr. Ford and Mr. Nixon but also any of their aides or advisers.

The specific White House actions during the week that preceded the pardon remain shrouded in mystery. An attorney representing the President was dispatched to San Clemente, allegedly with orders to obtain from Mr. Nixon a confession of guilt. In the face of the former president's reported refusal to agree to such a statement, what persuaded Mr. Ford to grant the pardon unconditionally? And why, in any event, did the White House choose for so delicate a mission an attorney who was himself under investigation by the Justice Department?

Answers must be forthcoming on the role played by Gen. Haig and J. Fred Buzhardt during that week of behind-the-scenes negotiations. Did Gen. Haig act as an intermediary between his former chief and his new one? If so, who provided the information thus transmitted? Mr. Buzhardt, who had been a principal lieutenant in Mr. Nixon's fight to keep the White House tapes from

Congress and the courts, appears once again to have been intimately involved in the aborted agreement to bury those same tapes in vaults that could not be entered without Mr. Nixon's consent. Was it purely coincidental that the agreement concerning the tapes and the issuance of the pardon seemed so closely synchronized?

Only the most persuasive explanations can dispel existing suspicions of a link between the White House tapes and alleged efforts by H. R. Haldeman to obtain a presidential pardon during Mr. Nixon's last days in office. Such suspicions were fed further by the Ford administration's trial balloon—shot down by public and congressional indignation—that Mr. Ford was also considering a Nixon-type pre-trial pardon for Mr. Haldeman and all the other Watergate defendants.

Finally, the questions to be put to Mr. Ford should not skirt the issue of the presidential pardon itself. There is, for instance, the matter of possible conflict between the pardon and the charter granted the special Watergate prosecutor—an issue disposed of much too cavalierly by Leon Jaworski in his letter of resignation last week.

Also there is disagreement among legal authorities on the constitutionality of a blanket and unconditional pardon without prior determination of guilt. In considering so fundamental an issue, the framers' intent cannot be ignored. A Constitution aimed at freeing this nation for all times from the exercise of royal and arbitrary rule can hardly have been designed to bestow on future presidents a power so absolute that it could vitiate the judicial process and deny the American people's right to know the truth about the conduct of those in highest office.

The president's constitutional right of pardon needs satisfactory definition—to temper justice with mercy is not to supplant justice altogether.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Mr. Fanfani's Task

The significance of Amintore Fanfani's attempt to form his fifth cabinet and Italy's 37th postwar government is clear: If he fails to reconstruct a viable ministry from the ranks of Italy's democratic parties, the next government is virtually certain to include representatives of the most powerful Communist party in the Western world.

It is arguable—or at least conceivable—that Communist participation in the government for the first time in 30 years might not be fatal for Italy's democracy. The Italian Communists have demonstrated some independence of Moscow on occasion; they have, since the fall of Fascism, played the parliamentary game, usually according to the rules; and they have governed major Italian cities and even regions without destroying freedom or democratic institutions.

However, Mr. Fanfani is clearly right to reject any alliance between his Christian Democrats and the Communists even as a temporary arrangement aimed at pulling Italy out of its worst economic crisis since

the immediate postwar period. The price of Communist participation, at minimum, would be greatly increased state intervention in the economy, a dubious contribution to recovery.

Communist participation would inevitably be realized at the expense of the smaller democratic parties: It would raise doubts—whatever the Communists promised—about the durability of Italy's commitment to the West through NATO and the European Community, and it would make it more difficult for Italy to secure the essential cooperation of the international financial organizations for its recovery effort.

Mr. Fanfani has been a mercurial politician whose loyalty to principle has frequently been challenged. But he is right, in existing circumstances, to shun the Communist offer of a "historic compromise" and try to build his government from the forces that have, as he puts it, "a clear and permanent democratic vocation."

THE NEW YORK TIMES

### International Opinion

#### The Message for Wilson

As in February, the British electorate has made it clearly known that it rejects all forms of extremism. Will the Labor party take the message to heart? Will the smallness of Wilson's majority exert a moderating influence on government policy? Though by no means certain, it seems likely. To start with, the country will need massive injections of finance from other nations, and this will call for the establishment of confidence in London's economic policies. So while such nationalization projects as those for North Sea oil and real estate will probably go ahead, the less relevant aspects of party dogma are likely to be put on the shelf. Wilson's chief problem will be to restore confidence and financial liquidity to industry before unemployment gets out of hand, without giving the trade unions excuses for declaring the "social contract" to have been infringed and embarking on a new round of exaggerated wage claims.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

A main feature of the election was that the Conservatives and Laborites battled the election campaign with a plainspoken confrontation of class-consciousness, breaking out of the traditional British politics. Crises stemming from hopeless inflation and the

increase of unemployment as well as a "threat to democratic politics" were overemphasized. In order to escape from such crises, voters voted for the Labor party, which is safer than the Conservatives, who might clash with the labor unions. . . . No one denies, however, that there is a big doubt whether the "small victory" can function as expected.

—From the Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo).

#### U.S. Military Aid to Turkey

The Turks on their side must be aware that their armed forces are heavily dependent on American ammunition which, if there were going to be further large-scale fighting in Cyprus, or in Thrace and the Aegean, it might be politically difficult for the United States to keep on supplying. They are perhaps not sufficiently aware that the present situation in Cyprus, if left to fester for too long, could well degenerate to a point where further large-scale fighting would be likely. It is as important for Turkey as for Greece that the Demetash-Clerides talks should lead to a political settlement involving the withdrawal from Cyprus of Turkish and Greek forces. Mr. Caramanlis has seen this, and has wisely given Mr. Clerides a free hand. It is to be hoped that Ankara will allow Mr. Demetash the same flexibility.

—From the Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 17, 1899

LONDON—There is now widespread fighting in South Africa. It is now certain that Kimberley is completely invested by the Boers, but nothing is sure. Everything is in a state of confusion, for the last message received at Cape Town before the wire was cut was: "Military all well." Elsewhere there is heavy fighting in and around Mafeking and it is known that the Boers have been repulsed with heavy losses.

#### Fifty Years Ago

October 17, 1924

NEW YORK—Moving pictures have finally entered the realm of police training. The New York police department having installed a moving picture target range at headquarters where police officers will be trained to shoot at moving figures of men and automobiles. The reel can be stopped at will so the men may see the results of their shooting. They will be trained to shoot to cripple rather than to kill.



'Hey—It Reads Like One of Them Presidential Pardons.'

## If There Is a Portuguese Strongman...

By Joseph Schlesinger

LISBON.—The power struggle in Portugal is by no means over. But if there is one man who can be said to control Portugal and who has the means of hanging on to power, it would seem to be Brig. Otelo Saraiva Carvalho. The source of Brig. Carvalho's power are his three jobs: He is at the same time military governor of Lisbon, commander of a countrywide strike force charged with suppressing any counter-revolution, and one of the leaders of the Armed Forces Movement, the group of young officers that overthrew Portugal's rightist dictatorship last April.

The brigadier's power is acknowledged by loud cheers from the left and silent, very silent snubs from the right. When he appears in public, the crowds with the red flag chant "Otelo, Otelo." In private, the rightists denounce him as the country's new dictator and his strike force, known as COPCON, as the new secret police.

The rightist rumor mills say Brig. Carvalho is a Communist, a charge he denies with a chuckle. He repeats the standard line of the Armed Forces Movement that its members are apolitical, that all they want to do is to hand over power to whomever wins the elections scheduled for next spring. But he does admit that the captains who make up the bulk of the AFM have a preference and he is the first leader of the movement to do so publicly. He says that the movement really would like to see a Socialist government that would wipe out the huge inequalities between the poor and the rich in Portugal.

But the captains are willing to hand over anyone who wins and that includes the Communists, Brig. Carvalho says, however that he cannot see the Communists winning.

#### Not Prepared

"The Portuguese people are not prepared to accept a Communist government," he says, and adds: "The Communists are not interested yet in winning the elections. If they were, they'd have lots of problems and they know that. Problems with non-Communist Western European governments... with North America. They remember Chile."

If the extreme left, in an effort to avoid a Chile situation, should try to bypass the electoral process with a coup, Brig. Carvalho says the armed forces would "smash" it as they did the extreme right. If there should be any more smashing to be done it is likely that the brigadier will be doing it.

Six months ago he was a major teaching artillery tactics at the military academy. Now, at 57, he is the youngest general in the Portuguese Army and ranks third in the hierarchy that rules the country.

The President, Gen. Francisco de Costa Gomes, is the conciliator of the regime. He adjudicates between the warring generals and the thrusting captains, between the fearful center and the jubilant left. The Premier, Col. Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, is the philosopher and administrator of the revolution. Brig. Carvalho, who is junior to them in both rank and age and therefore probably more in tune with the captains' cabal, is the

revolution's fist and has been right from the start.

He was the planner and executor of the April 25 coup that toppled the Caetano regime. At least that is the accolade he has been given by the Portuguese Army's magazine and that makes it official and right from the horse's mouth.

The brigadier was also in the thick of it during the last weekend in September, during the showdown with the right in which Gen. Antonio de Spínola resigned from the presidency. There have been published reports that Brig. Carvalho and Col. Gouveia were held briefly as prisoners in the presidential palace that weekend while Gen. Spínola tried to rally the armed forces against the captains' movement. The brigadier denies he was under arrest. He says he was in the palace working with Gen. Spínola to solve the crisis. In any case, in the confused hours of that weekend the difference between being a prisoner or being a captor was not determined by who said "You're under arrest" to whom inside the palace but rather by what was happening outside it. And outside Brig. Carvalho's COPCON forces carried the day with a lot of help from the Communist party.

COPCON stands for Continental Commando Operations. Continental in this case means continental Portugal to distinguish it from Portuguese territories overseas.

Members from all three services are assigned to COPCON throughout the country. But its mainstays are commando and parachute elements. It has its own intelligence service and a staff of young officers drawn from various branches of the armed forces.

The headquarters of COPCON are in a fort on a hill just outside Lisbon overlooking the mouth of the Tagus River. It is equipped with heavy artillery pieces embedded in concrete and there is a complex of underground bunkers. It is obviously built to protect Lisbon from a seaborne invasion. Now, in its new role of protecting the revolution, anti-aircraft guns and four helicopters have been added to its arsenal.

Obviously, the artillery, the anti-aircraft guns and the planes and ships also assigned to COPCON are not there just to deal with street mobs. Their primary

function is to stop a coup from within the armed forces. Though there have been purges in the officer corps, it would be too much to expect all of the officers, especially the senior ones, to stand wholeheartedly with the revolution.

By all accounts, the heaviest support for the captains is to be found in the navy. Indeed when the majority of the Spínola junta resigned Sept. 30, the navy representatives did not. The air force, on the other hand, is generally regarded as being to the right of the other services. Several of the rightist leaders of Sept. 28 are reported to have found refuge on air force bases. But in its first big encounter, COPCON needed neither planes nor ships nor artillery. It needed foot soldiers and the Communist party supplied these auxiliaries.

#### On Sept. 28

COPCON and the Communists' quasi-militia surrounded Lisbon Sept. 28 to keep Gen. Spínola's supporters from coming into the city to demonstrate in his favor.

## A Master in His 93d Year

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—British school boys relished his short stories during the Boer War and today, nearly 75 years and more than 75 books later, he is recognized as one of the century's masters of English prose. Indeed, Punch magazine once said that critiquing him would be like taking a specter to a soufflé. Tuesday at his Long Island home P.G. Wodehouse, who has just published a new novel and is working on his next, celebrated his 93d birthday.

In an age when craftsmanship seems to be a depleted cultural resource, he has worked with words the way a silversmith works with his metal, and has brought pleasure to scores of millions. His most familiar characters are Bertie Wooster, a well-born, wit-filled, unassuming fellow who goes through life in the protective custody of his erudite gentleman's gentleman, Jeeves, whose impeccable grace is conveyed in Wodehouse's description of him as "a procession of one." Since 1916, when the estimable Jeeves appeared, Wodehouse has been humbling into and Jeeves has been pulling him out of hilarious imbrolios at Blandings Castle, the Drones Club, and Brinkley Court, Market Snodsbury.

The purity of Wodehouse's fun is never spoiled by the intrusion of serious ideas, and this purity offsets some somber modernism. The black nihilism of the modern age leads to the disparagement of Wodehouse's works as "escapist." The strange thing is that anyone would be so fond of the cares and conditions of the modern world as to deplore literature that helps people escape to the Blandings Castles of their minds.

Wodehouse, creator of an innocently idyllic England, has been in a sort of self-imposed exile from England for four decades, because of an innocent mistake in a time when innocents were casualties. In 1940 he probably forgot there was a war on. In any case, the Germans captured

COPCON arrested more than 200 people—both military and civilian—for plotting to overthrow the government.

Brig. Carvalho says there is solid evidence that the extreme right was about to use the pro-Spínola demonstration of the "silent majority" to stage a coup. The evidence is to be presented at the trial of the people arrested by COPCON. The trials, he says, will be in civil courts and will be open to the public. For once, there is no charge of any involvement by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in a rightist coup. Brig. Carvalho says his men have been watching for any CIA interference in Portugal ever since April and they've found none. Americans coming to Portugal were—and still are—being checked for CIA connections. But not all Americans, says the brigadier, just suspicious ones. He says he doesn't have the manpower to check them all.

Mr. Schlesinger is the Paris-based European correspondent of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

No president from the South has been elected in this century, unless he was first in the vice president's chair and the South, which is long overdue at the White House, has produced a good crop of candidates this year.

Among them, in addition to Benzen and Askew, are Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, former Gov. Terry Sanford of North Carolina, Gov. Edwin Edwards of Louisiana, Gov. Dale Bumpers of Arkansas, Julian Bond, state senator from Georgia, and Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn.

Most of these men are almost 20 years younger than the leading candidates on the Republican side. President Ford, Nelson Rockefeller of New York, and Ronald Reagan of California, are all in their sixties. But the voters are not likely to consider them if they seldom see them.

The objection to publicizing them now is that it is "too early," but if they are not known until the primaries, the chances are it will then be too late.

Wodehouse's full political philosophy is contained in the passage where Wooster wonders why the titled Spode, who likes politics, does not run for Parliament. Wooster's Aunt Dahlia explains: "He can't, you poor chump. He's a lord. 'Don't they allow lords in?' 'No, they don't.' 'I see, I said, rather impressed by this proof that the House of Commons drew the line somewhere.'"

Wodehouse's philosophy of life is apparent (to the tutored eye) in the passage where Wooster, as usual, is trying to solve someone else's romantic problems and is making a hash of things. While dressing for dinner, and fiddling, as usual, to tie his tie properly, Wooster tries to convince the unappealing Jeeves that a shattering crisis is at hand.

Jeeves, refusing to be distracted from the important things, says: "We can't, but wait and see, sir. The tie, if I might suggest it, sir, a shade more tightly knotted. One aims at the perfect butterfly effect. If you will permit me—"

Wooster, exasperated: "What do ties matter at a time like this?" Jeeves, serene: "There is no time, sir, at which ties do not matter."



SHION

## Way With Winter's Excesses

By Hebe Dorsey

JB, Oct. 18 (IHT).—To look at spring fashions when it is barely upon us is both weird and sobering experience.

It is weird because women just started wearing the ed-up winter look. But the ess of the spring clothes you want to burst out of winter cocoon six months on.

previews are also sober- come they put the current look into focus. The so-wear designers delivered le new winter look and are accepting it. Shop- say that business is og, which is obvious when k at women on the streets or European capitals. What ave accepted is, in effect, a mid and softer version of the d mid look of two years

attractive as the collec- were on the runway, the on the street is too much rying.

Too Much much volume, too much a, too much of the layer- er bit, too many scarves ing this way and that way. ot so bad when a woman ing but when she stands

still, the look is quickly over- powering. To cope with the long skirts, women have bought capes, and capes, too, can be a problem. They are hard to wear, hard to handle and topped with wool bonnets and stoles can make women look like so many Rus- sian peasants.

The long skirts have also brought back boots, which, despite the fact they are expensive and uncomfortable, are proving irresistible. Both in Milan and Paris, booted women are legion.

The spring fashions are on the same wavelength but there are subtle changes. Everything is still big and loose but because of the fabrics (cottons and linens) distinctly less droopy. But the main message out of Italy and the new direction is the return of the slim skirt topped by a huge blouse. Albini had it and Karl Lagerfeld, who is one of the most influential designers in Paris, will show it too in his Chloé collection next Monday. However, he will keep his skirts long. "Short slim skirts would be too blah," he said.

Lower Heels The other important change that came out of Italy is lower

From the Italian house of Glibo: a large top with slimmer skirt in linen.



heels with long skirts. There, too, the pendulum has swung back. There were too many ex- aggerated heels so, what goes up must come down. Besides, strang- as this may sound, low sandals with long spring skirts do look attractive.

The color scheme is also changing for the better. All the murky winter colors which one accepts as fashion but cannot in all fairness declare beautiful, are giving way to pastels—strong pas-

rels in Italy, with lots of blue and white but very pale at Chloé's. "I'm for washed-out pastels," Lagerfeld said, "offset by black and navy."

To boil things down, Italian designers have taken the edge off the winter's fashion excesses. The general look, with duster coats, tunics, tent dresses and big skirts, will be still with us but toned down in such a way that it will be less newy but more acceptable to the general public.

MOVIES

## Why Women Are Left Out in the United States

By Judy Klemesrud

NEW YORK (NYT).—It has struck many women as a contradiction: At a time when feminism seems to be in full flower, there is a dearth of good roles for women in American films. And when women do get parts at all, they are usually cast as prostitutes, empty-headed blondes, sex kittens or neurotic housewives.

It is a complaint that has become more and more common in the last year among feminists and women in the film industry, many of whom can remember the Hollywood of the '30s and '40s, when such stars as Joan Crawford, Katharine Hepburn, Rosalind Russell and Bette Davis played strong, assertive women who held their own in a man's world.

And no one considered it unusual. Today, when 57 per cent of the women questioned in a recent Roper poll said they favored efforts to improve their status in society, moviegoers are still seeing films where male speaking roles outnumber women's 12 to 1.

Shelving the Couple And to the chagrin of many actresses and feminists, women seem to have been, for the most part, eliminated from that movie staple, the romantic couple, which itself seems to have been put on the shelf. Their replacements are such male duos as Paul Newman and Robert Redford in "The Sting," and Elliott Gould and George Segal in "Calk- fornia Split," two of the more

successful of the recent rash of "buddy" films.

Those are a few of the reasons why a predominantly female crowd of about 300 people jam- med into the Donnell Library Center auditorium in New York recently to hear a panel discus- sion on "Filmmaking U.S.A.: A World Without Women."

"Women have been silent about their recent mistreatment in films because women are pro- grammed to be silent—it isn't nice for a woman to scream," said one panelist, Eleanor Perry, the screenwriter. "Another reason is that women have real hang-ups about power; power is a dirty word when it's linked to a female."

Miss Perry, whose screen cred- its include "Last Summer" and "Diary of a Mad Housewife," said that films were "the most critical area of the media vis- a-vis women—and the movies we are seeing now offer nothing for women to get involved with or identify with."

Lack of Power One of the reasons, she said, is that there are so few women in power positions in the film industry. She said there were 3,000 men and 2 women in the producers' guild; 2,343 men and 23 women in the directors' guild, and 2,628 men and 148 women in the writers' guild.

The other panelists were Joan Hackett, the actress; Molly Has- kell, the film critic and author of the book "From Reverence to Rape: The Treatment of Women in the Movies"; Phyllis Chesler, psychologist, film critic and au-

thor of "Women and Madness"; and Amalie Rothschild, an inde- pendent film producer.

Describing her difficulty in finding meaningful film roles, Miss Hackett, who played a doc- tor in her most recent film, "The Terminal Man," said: "As an actress, I'm really flailing around. I'm in shock, again and again. I look at the 30s with affection. I want to embrace those women; I want to play those parts."

Miss Haskell said she thought that one of the reasons actresses fared so much better in the '30s was because the studio system was in its glory then, "and when you had actresses under contract, you had to find parts for them."

"There were also a lot of women screenwriters in the '30s," she added, "and they wrote good repartee between men and women."

After World War II Things began to go downhill for actresses after World War II, she said, when there was a feel- ing that women, who had held so many men's jobs during the war, "should go back home," and that their "ambitions should be punished."

This was followed by the coy movies of the '50s. Miss Haskell said, and the "mammory fixa- tion" with such stars as Marilyn Monroe and Jayne Mansfield. Then, Miss Haskell went on, came the '60s and the '70s, with the films showing women as vic- tims, losers and the objects of the violent acts of men.

Why are women portrayed this way? Robert Altman, the direc-

tor whose films "M-A-S-H," "McCabe and Mrs. Miller," "Cal- ifornia Split," often portray women as neurotics or prostitutes, once told an interviewer: "Well, isn't that the way most women really are?"

Film company executives, on the other hand, are fond of say- ing that "women's pictures" don't sell tickets, and even if they did, there is only one "bankable" female star whose name can guarantee financing of a movie —Barbra Streisand.

The panel discussion included a slide presentation of stills from recent movies, used to demon- strate "the current treatment of women in films." Among the roles cited as the kind most fre- quently given to women today were Jane Fonda's portrayal of a prostitute in "Klute" (even though she gave a strong per- formance and won an Academy Award); Karen Black's frequent roles as prostitutes and victims; Marsha Mason's portrayal of a prostitute in "Cinderella Lib- erty"; Jacqueline Bisset's use as a sex object in most of her films; and Lauren Hutton's por- trayal of the leading man's girl- friend in "The Gambler."

Those few recent roles that were singled out for praise in- cluded Glenda Jackson's inde- pendent working woman in "A Touch of Class," for which she won an Academy Award; Bar- bra Streisand's portrayal of an intellectual and political activist in "The Way We Were," and Dolores Taylor's portrayal of an idealistic woman who runs a school in "Billy Jack."

## DINING OUT IN PARIS

### Each Time the Door Opens A Cover Girl Walks In

By Naomi Barry

S (IHT).—On the Rue St. ds, where street-walkers ir trade, is Les Halles, the aurant of the season. clientele includes so many pins and cover girls that ine front door opens, s like a page of Elle e. Everybody appears to eling the outfit of the ihr clothes are keyed to r that is authentically etro.

wine list is splendid, the y in the now gutted "Belly s" is a plus. There is even ine chef who cares about d even though the Profes- Beauties (as they must) ck at their plates.

director Michel Bertolino, ell known as animator for ars of the Club Privé on s de Ponthieu. From 1970 to nning of '74, the Privé was Private Club of Paris. r Sachs gave a fabulous Ball, Guy Wildenstein, uced les années folles, ghis were spangled with ies.

be of Two Sex Shops of the "opains" had large ere premises on the Rue us, home of two Sex Shops had gone out of business. is scraped layer after layer covered a mosaic-tiled floor sale minals. The Munici- sho of Nice conveniently d off its old furniture and are of pure Art Deco was up to les Halles. The mar- "Quatorze Juillet" etched rror in the second dining as found hanging behind e of a small bistro in dy, Bertolino had walked a glass of wine, took one d offered 1,500 francs, r old?" asked the startled r.

ino immediately bought a in the garage next door ve on.

id the work ourselves be- e were short of money. ople are asking us to their apartments," he

alex, setting 109, opened supposedly the doldrums after four days, they were reservations. Bertolino ten notes to 5,000 people ersonal mailing list. rance they haven't yet the importance of a list," he said. "And com- o what people think, is an excellent time to restaurant. Paris is full elors on the town for tion of the vacation. They have been happier to us."

no's first brush with the y Way was at 18 when a dance contest sponsor- WA. The prize was a trip York. For three weeks he headliner of the Pep- Lounge.

"It was delirium. Everybody came to see the Frenchman dance the Twist and the Peppermint Lounge gave me a lot of money."

The Chef Gilbert Radix, the 26-year-old chef of Les Halles, is a product of two superb schools—Ches Leon in Lyons and the recently defunct Pot-au-Feu in Asnières. He accepted his present job only after the approval of his former boss, Jean-Paul Lacombe and Michel Guérard.

With the aid of an assistant sent up to him by Lacombe, Radix is presenting a small but thought- ful menu. The look tart is memo- rable. Many think his mousse of sea bass with a lobster sauce came out of Guérard's kitchen, but Radix affirms it was a recipe of Fernand Point. Vegetables are treated with hopors, Carrots and turnips, hand-carved into olive shapes, are parboiled and then quickly glazed in butter. The top- e chelon, chefs are generous. Radix's chocolate cake is a com- radely gift of Roger Verge of the Moulin de Mougins.

The exceptional wine list is supplied by Nicolas, a privilege the firm has accorded to very few restaurants. Among the fortu- nates: Truifors and Pousse. Nicolas, who merchants for nearly a century, have vast stocks of old wines.

"Thierry Nicolas is an intimate friend," said Bertolino. "I was best man at his wedding and I am godfather of his son."

Thus Les Halles can offer on its list, ven such a rarity as an Haut Brion 1964 at 280 francs. When out, Nicolas's cellar can send over some more.

LES HALLES, 56 Rue Saint-Denis, Paris 1er. Tel.: 236-98-68. Closed Sundays. Open for lunch (although few customers) and jammed for dinner. Average price: 100 francs.

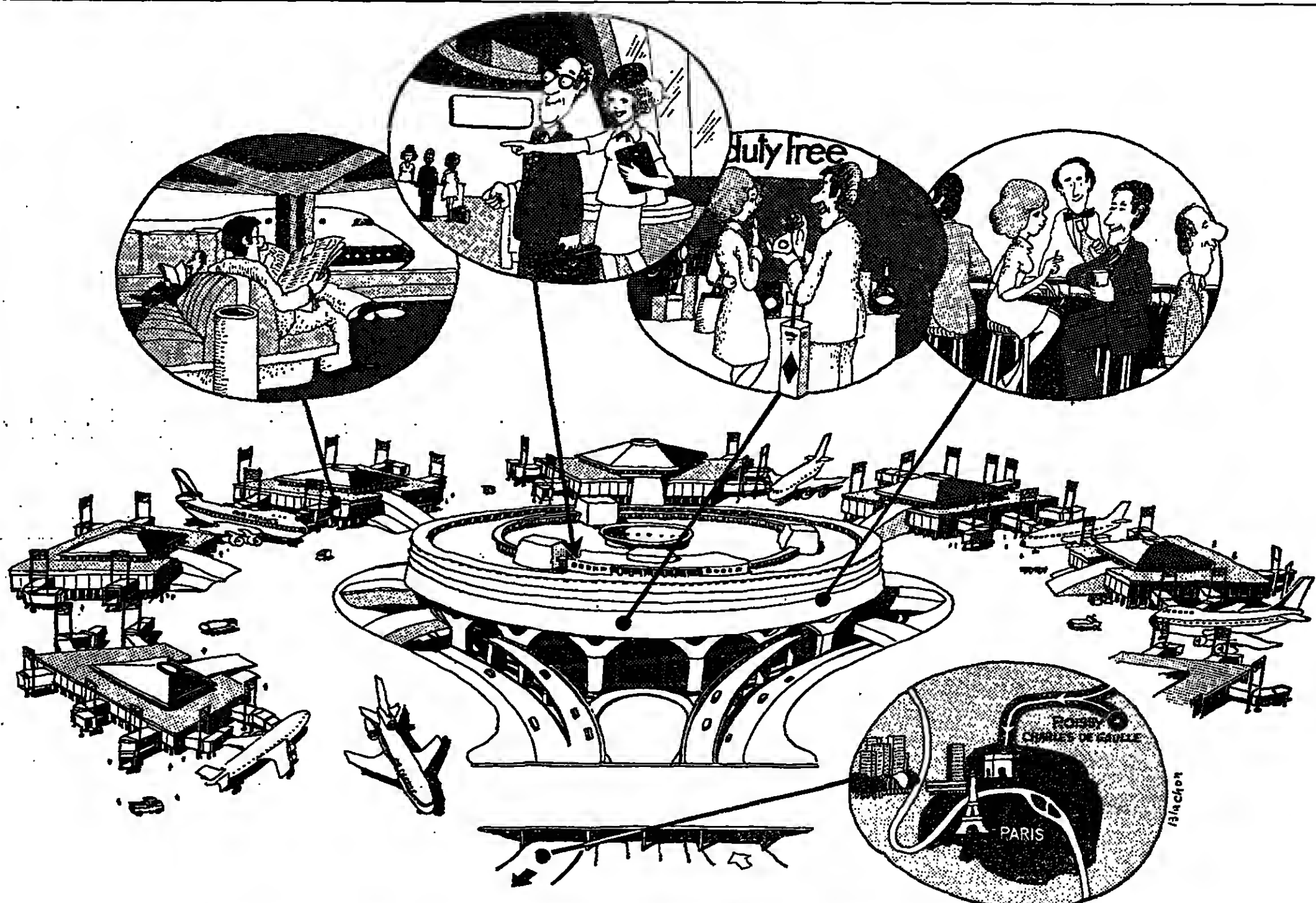
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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1974

Page 9

To Guarantee 44% of Issue

Japan Supports EEC Floating Loan

Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—The main cabinet gave approval today to a Committee plan to float a bond...

an Set for a Depression, Government Official Warns

By Richard Halloran

Oct. 16 (NYT).—Japan's Vice-Minister of Finance...

Japan's international balance of payments since February 1973...

Aerospatiale Has Big Loss

PARIS, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—Sté. Aerospatiale, the state-owned aircraft concern...

The decrease in orders continued this year and the company is reported to be planning to dismiss some 6,000 workers...

Stock Trading Charges to Rise in Britain

N. Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—London Stock Exchange will have to raise its charges about 10 per cent...

the increase would not outweigh the scale of the charges, but would be a disincentive to smaller firms...

be more mergers among firms and many smaller firms likely would close...

Mr. Loveday said the exchange is not worried about competition from Ariel, a private computerized operation run by London merchant banks...

international Federation of Stock Exchanges, grouping the chairman of the world's major exchanges...

Asked whether he was sure oil-producer countries would subscribe to the loan, Mr. Apel said: "If the oil countries give no money, there will be no community loan."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Alfa Romeo, Union Study Cutbacks

Alfa Romeo and the metalworkers' union have begun talks to decide if and how the Italian car-maker will cut production...

other products, will retain 6.8 million shares, or 5.5 per cent, of Fraser stock...

Toyobo of Japan to Cut Work Force

Toyobo, a large Japanese textile concern with interests in both natural and synthetic fibers...

Carter Hawley, Fraser Revise Terms

Carter Hawley Hale Stores of Los Angeles has revised the terms for the purchase of a large block of shares of the House of Fraser...

U.S. Auto Sales Off 15%

New U.S. domestic auto sales continued at an unimpressive pace in early October, falling to 316,110 units...

Disappointing Profit Reports Cited

Big Board Losses Widen in Light Trade

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell sharply for the second straight session today...

gained 3/8 to 5 3/8, Shenandoah Oil was up 1/8 at 17 7/8 but Syntex slipped 1/8 to 35 1/4...

There appeared to be little outside news to effect the selling. Harvesting of soybeans is moving along...

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Company Reports

Table with 2 columns: Company, 1974, 1973. Rows: Allis-Chalmers, Third Quarter Revenue, Profits, Per Share.

Table with 2 columns: Company, 1974, 1973. Rows: Oceano, Third Quarter Revenue, Profits, Per Share.

Table with 2 columns: Company, 1974, 1973. Rows: Jim Walter, Third Quarter Revenue, Profits, Per Share.

Table with 2 columns: Company, 1974, 1973. Rows: Merck & Co., Third Quarter Revenue, Profits, Per Share.

Table with 2 columns: Company, 1974, 1973. Rows: Allegheny Ludlum, Third Quarter Revenue, Profits, Per Share.

Table with 2 columns: Company, 1974, 1973. Rows: Dow Chemical, Third Quarter Revenue, Profits, Per Share.

Table with 2 columns: Company, 1974, 1973. Rows: Merrill Lynch & Co., Third Quarter Revenue, Profits, Per Share.

Table with 2 columns: Company, 1974, 1973. Rows: Motorola, Third Quarter Revenue, Profits, Per Share.

Table with 2 columns: Company, 1974, 1973. Rows: American Airlines, Third Quarter Revenue, Profits, Per Share.

Table with 2 columns: Company, 1974, 1973. Rows: American Can, Third Quarter Revenue, Profits, Per Share.

Table with 2 columns: Company, 1974, 1973. Rows: Scott Paper, Third Quarter Revenue, Profits, Per Share.

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Saudis Renege on Plan To Hold Prices Steady

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ).—Saudi Arabia has reneged on its previously stated plan to "dissociate" itself from oil-price boosts decreed earlier by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Arabia Takes More Gold

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ).—Saudi Arabia's withdrawal of its gold reserves from the United States totaled 2.5 million ounces, valued at more than \$100 million at the official price...

The new figures, confirming a systematic pulling out of Saudi Arabian gold from storage at the New York Federal Reserve Bank...

U.S. officials said they still do not know why Saudi Arabia decided to start moving its gold reserves, stored for years at the New York Fed, out of the country.

These officials said today that Saudi Arabia withdrew the first 500,000 ounces of its gold from the Fed on July 8. There were four subsequent withdrawals...

producer told Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco) it will have to pay the additional costs approved by the other OPEC members...

Ararico, which produces almost all of Saudi Arabia's 8.8 million barrels of oil a day, is owned 80 per cent by the Saudi government and 40 per cent by four U.S. companies—Exxon, Mobil Oil, Texaco and Standard Oil of California.

The third and fourth-quarter price boosts are in line with those adopted by the other 11 members of OPEC at their Quito and Vienna meetings.

Swiss Drop Penalty

BERN, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—The Swiss Finance Ministry said today the government will allow non-residents to receive interest on bank deposits held in Switzerland as of Oct. 21.

Lanvin Shirts or the "perfect fit"

Lanvin, 15, Faubourg St Honoré, Paris.

A MAN may try to pass off his first custom-made shirt as if it were nothing. That's his business not ours. To the people at Lanvin, that first custom shirt means a lot.

Ask Mr. Van Hangel, who is in charge of the custom department. He gets an old fashioned gleam in his eye when he tells you about your choice of 1,300 fabrics...

tom shirt. Some of the women have been at Lanvin for more than 20 years. They know more than the art of shirtmaking. They know how a collar (detachable or not) should lie, how the front of a shirt should be made...

There is something about the quality and hand-craftsmanship of the past Lanvin is that something.

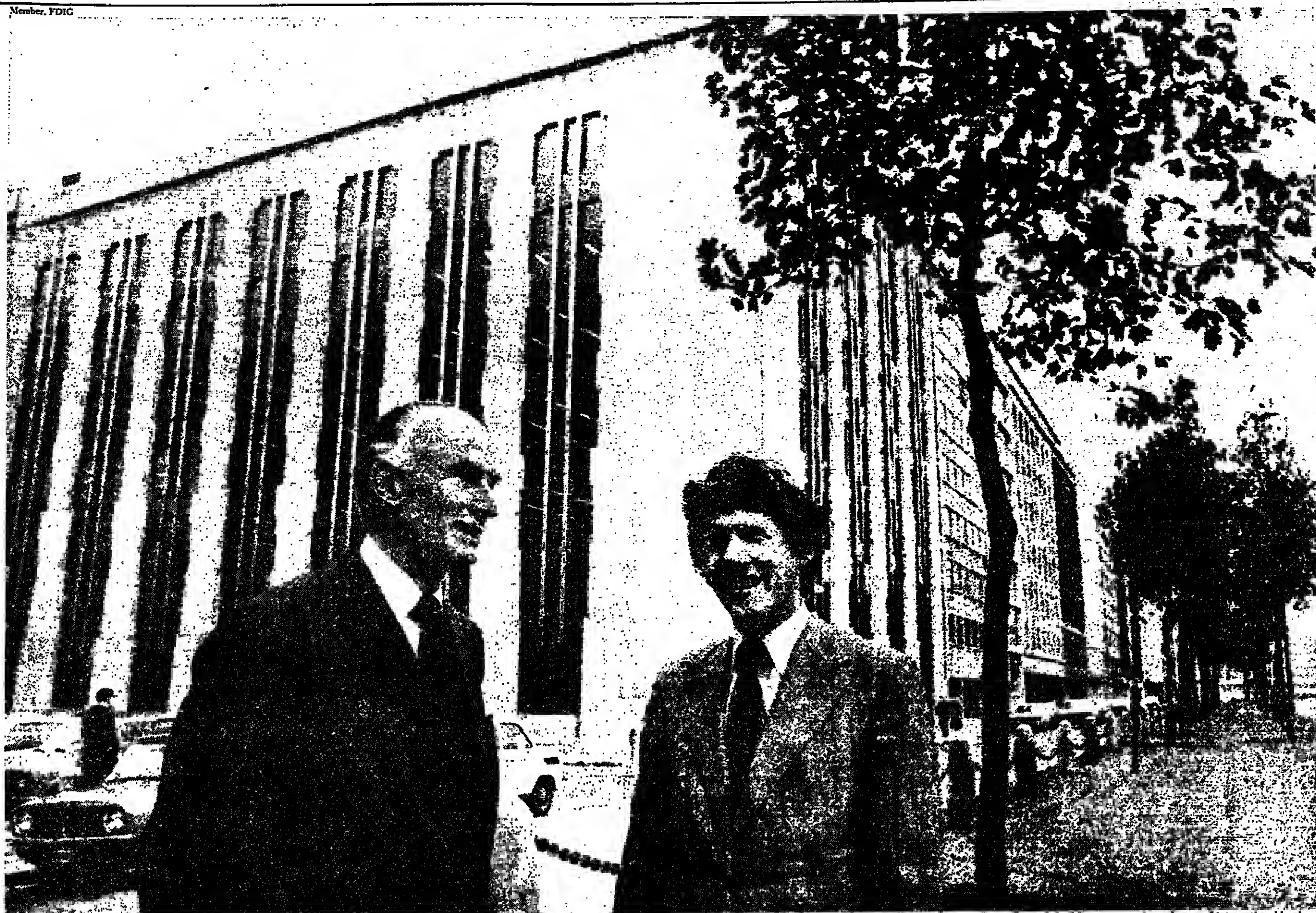
There, in the workshop—probably the last of its kind in the Faubourg St-Honoré—are seamstresses—probably the last of their kind in the world too. Working from a paper pattern based on your individual measurements...

Finally, Your Shirt You take home your first shirt, wear it, have it washed (at home please! and by hand!). Then bring it back. Sorry. But the perfect shirt requires patience.



The slightest pleat, the seam... the detail.





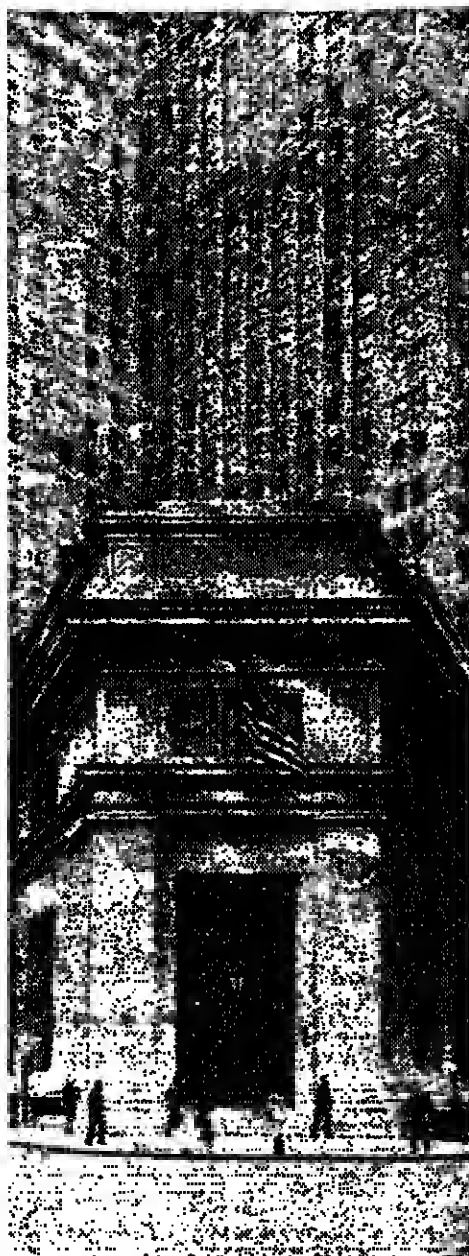
At the hub of the Common Market, in Morgan Guaranty's new Brussels building, an experienced team of international bankers is headed by Vice President and General Manager Charles d'Uzel, at left, with Deputy General Manager Robert G. Wilmers

## Morgan Guaranty introduces its uncommon new building in the Common Market capital

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Now Morgan Guaranty has a new home in Brussels—a striking new building at 35 avenue des Arts. The Belgian architect André Jacqmain and his associates have created a bold design suited both to the tradition of a stately street and to the dynamism of the capital of the Common Market.

Our officers and staff in Brussels and Antwerp, numbering nearly 400, bring to Belgian and international companies the complete range of corporate financial services that Morgan Guaranty provides to leading business enterprises throughout the world. Our skilled bankers can design finance for short, medium, or long term. They help corporate financial officers analyse international cash flows, invest surplus funds in money-market instruments, and manage foreign currency exposure. They can advise you



and your company on financial problems of all kinds.

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## European Gold Markets

Oct. 16, 1974

	Op.	Cl.	N
London Fix .....	155.25	153.00	U
Zurich .....	153.50	154.75	—
Paris (12.5 kRo) ....	159.10	159.19	—

## Euro Is Worth...

**Oct. 16, 1974**

calculated by the Luxembourg		
change, the Euro was today		
	3.10076	Belgian F.
ch F.	5.69734	Krone

## Currency Rates

October 16, 1974

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

[illegible]

The following are dollar values only: Danish krona: 6.0345; Escudo: 25.43; Israeli S: 4.20; Peseta: 57.895; Schilling: 13.43; Sw. krona: 4.3735; Yen: 239.03; Belgian financial franc: 33.735.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000. (d) Units of 10,000 or amounts needed to buy one pound.

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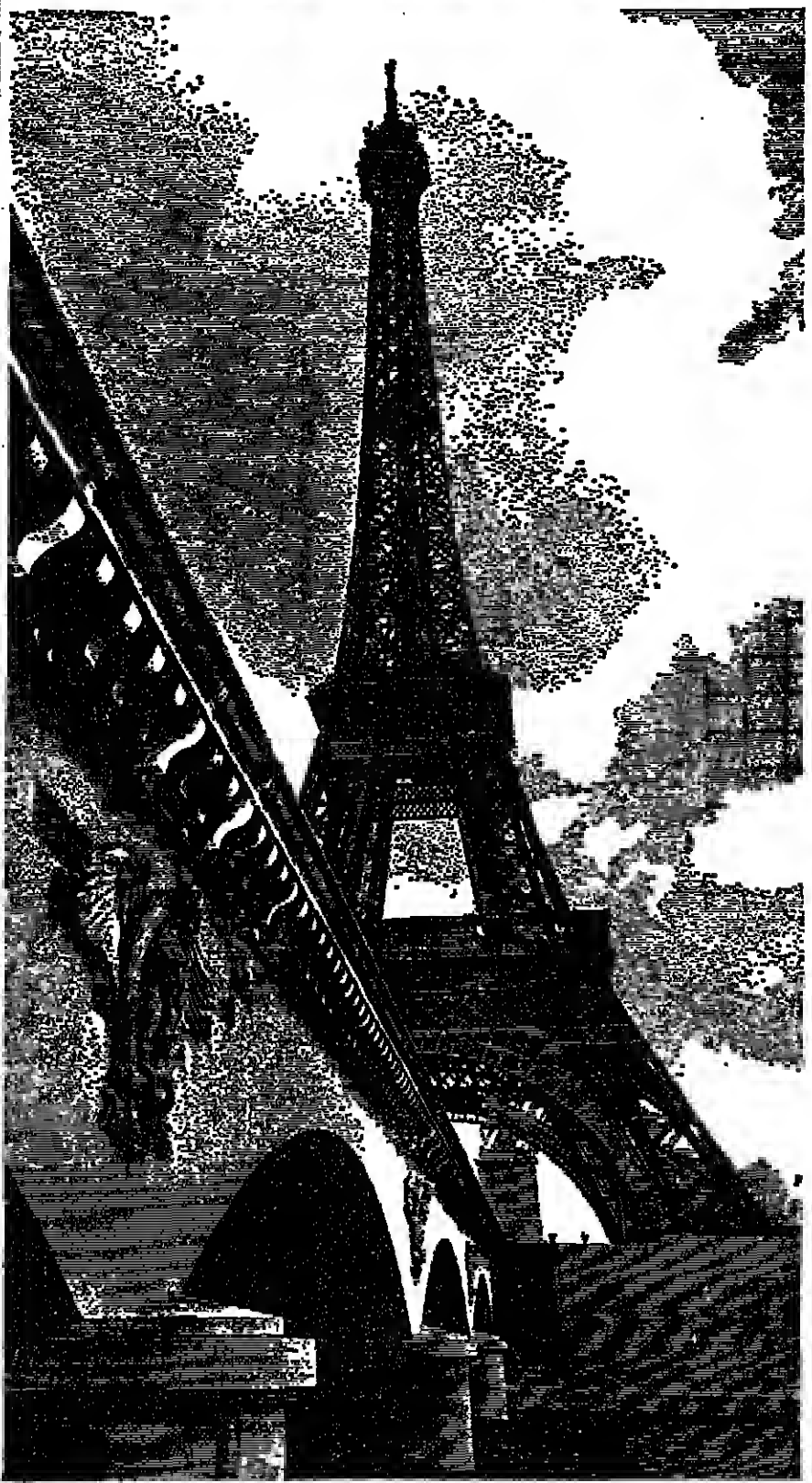


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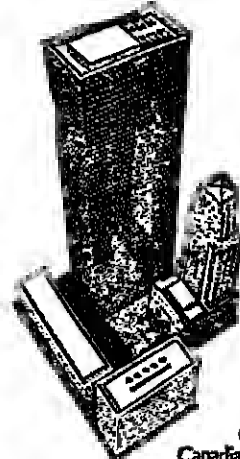


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[illegible]

Jetsinki 874-86....	88	89	Wellcome 874-87..	87	88	(Books Dec. 31, 1968-1969)
Hill Samson 874-86	66	67	Will Glyn 874-87..	72	73	Med. Long Com.

1. *Introduction*

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1029-1033.

[illegible]



	G	F		G	F		
ALGAEYE.....	35	50	Clear	MADRID.....	35	50	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM.....	9	46	Cloudy	MILAN.....	12	33	Clear
ANKARA.....	23	75	Cloudy	MOSCOW.....	12	33	Cloudy
ANTWERP.....	27	81	Cloudy	MOSCOW.....	12	33	Clear
BELGUM.....	27	81	Cloudy	MUNICH.....	8	46	Rain
BELGRADE.....	9	46	Rain	NINE.....	15	19	Cloudy
BELGIUM.....	9	46	Rain	OSLO.....	48	Overcast	
BESSLES.....	9	46	Cloudy	PARIS.....	8	46	Rain
BUDAPEST.....	7	44	Overcast	ROME.....	25	72	Cloudy
BUDAPEST.....	7	44	Overcast	SARAJEVO.....	16	61	Cloudy
CASABLANCA.....	19	66	Cloudy	SOEFA.....	33	72	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN.....	8	46	Cloudy	ST. PETERSBURG.....	12	33	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN.....	8	46	Cloudy	TEHRAN.....	25	81	Unavail.
DUBLIN.....	9	46	Rain	TEL AVIV.....	25	81	Clear
EDINBURGH.....	10	53	Rain	TEL AVIV.....	25	81	Overcast
FLORENCE.....	9	46	Overcast	VENICE.....	8	46	Rain
HARVARD.....	9	46	Cloudy	VIENNA.....	7	44	Rain
HELSINKI.....	10	50	Cloudy	WASHINGTON.....	13	35	Cloudy
HONGKONG.....	23	75	Cloudy	WASHINGTON.....	13	35	Rain
LAS PALMAS.....	21	70	Cloudy	ZURICH.....	6	42	Cloudy
LISBON.....	19	60	Cloudy				
LONDON.....	23	75	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES.....	22	72	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings; U.S., Canada at 1900 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

[illegible]

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

A	S	P	E	R	T	H	E	M	A	L	I	T
S	A	L	V	O	R	R	O	E	B	O	E	
T	H	E	E	M	P	E	R	H	O	M	E	S
A	L	A	M	I	S	T	I	C	A	T	I	O
	S	E	E	S	O	R	I	E	N	T		
A	H	W	I	L	E	R	N	E	S	S		
B	O	R	D	S	R	E	T	A	T	S	A	G
T	O	B	A	N	I	A	B	O	R	C	E	N
E	T	A	L	O	F	T	H	E	S			
	T	A	R	N	A	C	H	R	I	S	T	E
	T	A	R	Z	A	N		Y	O	S	T	
S	A	R	T	A	N		G	E	T	S	I	P
T	H	E	I	G	M	A	N	C	O	M	E	S
T	H	E	E	G	A	S						
P	E	E	R		G	O	S	S	E	S		

**Mr. Lehmann-Haupt** is the New York Times book reviewer.

The first deal in the first Pan-American Invitational Championship earlier this month in Mexico City created bidding problems that two of the six pairs in the finals failed to solve. With the North-South cards shown in the diagram, they attempted grand-slam contracts, and were spoiled by a ruse in the mounds. Three aces and two voids in the combined hands would sometimes be enough, but in this case the missing ace was not nullified by one of the voids.

Both grand slams were played from the South position, and would have been a sure thing of success if East had held the club ace. On any lead but a club there would have been 13 tricks. As it was, however, West produced the club ace and it was all over.

One of the auctions were lengthy, but one pair, as shown, took an abrupt and surprising route. South showed a powerful hand with an artificial bid of two clubs, and North made a natural positive response of three clubs.

As this indicated a long club suit containing some strength, South decided that the ace and queen of clubs were the vital cards. He was willing to play a grand slam if and only if North's club suit was headed by the A-Q of clubs. To locate these cards he made an electrifying jump to five no-trump.

This was the grand-slam force, accepting clubs as the trump suit and directing North to bid seven clubs if he held two of the top three trump honors. Lacking such a holding, he was required to sign off in six clubs, and this he dutifully did, expecting the auction to stop there. However, South now changed the picture by bidding six no-trumps, introducing

his real suit for the first time at the slam level. North interpreted this move correctly, but was tempted to bid a grand slam. He held much more than his partner could. It was clear that South void in hearts, since he showed lower ranks than his partner loved him to locate it, and could not possibly partnership into a contract in which the ace could cash a heart trick.

From North's angle might have held A-x-x together with his second round suit, in which A-K of hearts would fix cards. Finally, North: disciplined pass, to his considerable relief.

If West had cashed ace, as he should have, South would have had to bring down the jack. After a heart lead to discard both 1 and make both 13 tricks.

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